

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

VOL. 2.—NO. 31.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

New subscribers, to one address, \$11.00
Ten, do, do, do, 20.00
Twenty, do, do, do, 35.00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanys it.
We will pay the postage on letters containing five dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRENTICE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

RS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845.

GILLESPY & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts o this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, ^{Wilmington, N. C.}
R. W. Brown, Esq. ^{Wilmington, N. C.}
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, ^{New York.}
Richards Bassett & Aborn, ^{New York.}
A. Richards, Esq.

June 27, 1845.

41-1f

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBERT G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.

September 21, 1844.

1-1f

JOHN HALL,
COMMISION MERCHANT,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
C. H. MISSISSIPPI MERCHANT.
In the Store next North of the new Custom
House.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
In the "ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag't's.
July 11, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 BBLs N. E. Rum,
20 do. N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Garden Seeds.

FRESH and full assortment, growth of

A 1845. Just received by

FISCHER & CO.

WM. SHAW.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do. Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & MCGARY.

Nov. 28, 1845.

11-1f

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on

consignments of Produce to my friends in New York.

John S. McCHARLES.

June 27, 1845.

CADDIS B. LUCK'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICES,

Basement Rooms, under Eagle corner of Main
and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

Drawings received every day at 6 o'clock.

UNPARALLELED LUCK AT LUCK'S
Lucky Office.

Lucky Office.

GRAND SCHEMES FOR APRIL ARE AS

FOLLOWS:

\$40,000 \$15,000 \$10,000

Grand Consolidated Lottery, class No. 16, to be

drawn on Saturday, April 19th, 1846. 78 numbers

13 drawn a \$1000.00 a 5000 a 2500 a 1000

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 17, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

Hyde C. H., Hyde, 18th April;
Washington, Beaufort, 22d April;
Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April;
Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May;

Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May;

Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May;

Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May,

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

Small Pox.—We learn that our friends in the country are very much alarmed by the reports which are spread amongst them with regard to the prevalence of this disease in Wilmington. That there are some cases of the disease in the place existing under a mild form is a fact. We believe the Physicians pronounce the form which the disease has assumed, *Varioloid*. No new cases have appeared during the last week, and those already existing are rapidly convalescing. We do not think that our friends in the country need fear coming to Wilmington. The citizens of the place do not exhibit any degree of alarm. Indeed, in town we have little or no fears of its spreading.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party, of the Wilmington District, at the Court-house, on this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the district in the County Convention, which is to meet on Tuesday next. A full meeting is desirable. It is to be hoped, therefore, every Democrat will make it a duty to attend.

Mr. Nixon.—It will be seen from a card published in another column that Mr. Nixon declines running again for the Legislature. This will be regretted by every Democrat in New Hanover county. For we feel confident, that no man ever possessed more fully the confidence of any constituency than Mr. Nixon; and deservedly, too; for no man ever discharged the duties of a representative more faithfully. In retiring, Mr. Nixon, will carry with him the best wishes of the people of New Hanover county.

We publish the following article from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for the purpose of showing our readers what the feelings and sentiments of the party are in Mr. Leak's own immediate vicinity. This paper advocated the claims of Mr. Leak before the Committee took action; it even went so far as to place that gentleman's name at its mast head, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, but when it understood that there was a regular candidate in the field, it took it down, and hoisted the name of James B. Shepard. We most earnestly join the Jeffersonian in hoping that Mr. Leak will withdraw, and save the party from the consequences of a "split."

But we ask our friends in the country to read the article for themselves.

MR. WALTER F. LEAK.

It is sometimes the painful duty of a political editor, to differ widely with his most valued friends, personal and political. And when the safety of his party and its great principles and the good of his country call for it, he should speak of men and their actions plainly, and spare none through a faulc'd deli-

cate. Such we conceive to be our position just at this time. There are two Democrats in the field as candidates for Governor—both are our political friends—one we have been personally attached to as a warm personal friend; that is Mr. Leak. But we believe the success of our party and principles—*may the very existence of the Democratic party in North Carolina, depend upon Mr. Leak giving way and letting Mr. Shepard take the field alone, as the Democratic candidate.* And believing thus, it is our duty to speak of the matter plainly, and we shall do it. We shall "mohng extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

What can Mr. Leak expect to gain by running under present circumstances?—What by abusing a portion of our party, as he has done in his letters and circular, and on the stump, too, as we learn he does? Does he not see that the whig press all over the State are publishing his letters and circular, and flattering him with honored praises, to induce him to hold on and persevere in his course? They see in these things the irretrievable overthrow of our party. We believe the Central Committee acted in good faith in the choice of a candidate; they were appointed as guardians of our party and its principles, to act in just such contingency as occurred by the declension of Mr. Caldwell. They were called upon by the press, and by letters from all parts of the State to choose a candidate. They did. And now, unless we intend to disband the party utterly, and give up the State forever to the whigs, they must be sustained in what they have done. If Mr. Leak would now decline, as he ought to do, the party would be forgotten, and he would secure the lasting gratitude and friendship of every true Democrat in the State. The whigs would be discredited, and all bitterness and distraction banished from our own ranks. But if he will not take the advice of his real friends—advice which his good sense, most puerile is judicious and wise, and still persists in his present course, we hope every Democrat in the State will at once take a stand against him, rally to the support of Mr. Shepard, and at once put down this spirit of disorganization. Were Mr. Leak a brother, or the dearest friend on earth, we would advise the same course. When men come to be balanced in the scales against our PRINCIPLES and the welfare of our party, no Democrat should hesitate a moment in his duty—*STAND BY THE LATTER AT ALL HAZARDS.*

We appeal to Mr. Leak, as a Democrat, [and we believe he is a genuine and true one] as to loves our party and principles, and desires their success, to withdraw at once. For the good of our country, let this division in our ranks be healed. Should he now decline Mr. Leak will not regret it, but look back in after years upon that act as the proudest of

his life, and have a stronger hold upon the affections of our party than he now has, or ever can have, should he persist in keeping the field. Will he not do it? If not, we may as well at once give over fighting whiggery in North Carolina.

Mr. Leak must not think that we are governed by any "chique." We speak to him and our party, the honest sentiments of our own heart, prompted by no one. Our duty speaks fearlessly. We must have but one candidate; and unless Mr. Shepard gives way, he should be supported by every Democrat in the State.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—*new subject for discussion in Congress.*

Our readers all know that a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by a large proportion of the people of the United States, at the time (1842) when the treaty of Washington was concluded. The voice of condemnation was raised loud and vehemently against Daniel Webster, the then Secretary of State, who, as the negotiator upon the part of the United States, was charged in no measured, and as we then conceived, well merited terms of reproof, for ceding away the rights and interests of his own country to Lord Ashburton, the British Plenipotentiary. This feeling has not yet subsided in the country. Indeed, such is the feeling, that all confidence in the patriotism of Daniel Webster is banished, not only from the minds of the republican party of this country, but even the party with whom he is now acting regard him with no feelings of respect.

During the present session of Congress, frequent allusions to the Ashburton treaty have been made by the Speakers in both branches of Congress. Particularly has it been the subject of condemnatory remark in the Senate chamber. Mr. Webster gave notice some three weeks ago that at an early period he would take occasion to bring the subject before the notice of that body. In other words, that he would attempt to vindicate that treaty and its negotiator (himself) from the aspersions which have been cast upon them. Accordingly, on the 6th and 7th inst., he addressed the Senate in a long speech, which, for low scurrilous abuse, we think no parallel can be found in the annals of the Senate chamber.—

These resolutions gave rise to a protracted debate, but were finally passed, by a large majority. Thus, we suppose, we will have some precious developments in a few days.—This incidental discussion has given some breathing time in the Oregon debate.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives for the better providing for the safe-keeping of the public moneys of the United States, has been bitterly denounced by the Federal papers. This we take, however, as a good sign that the measure is one which will meet the views of the great mass of the people of the country. For what measure has the Democratic party ever proposed, whether really and intrinsically right or not, which has not met with the most unmitigated opposition at the hands of the federal press? We, for one, take it that the United States—rather the people of the United States—acting through their representatives in Congress, are amply capable of providing a proper and suitable mode of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public funds, without depending upon the aid of Banks. If we are not able to provide such a means, and if we must acknowledge dependence upon banking institutions, then we might as well admit at once that we are incapable of self-government. But this we cannot do yet a while. As this is a measure of great importance, and one about which every one wishes to know something, we transfer from the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th inst., the following remarks:

"Well, now, I say that a series of more distinct, unalloyed falsehood—absolute, unqualified, entire—never appeared in any publication in Christendom. Every allegation here made—every one would entirely justify the use of that expressive monosyllable which some people are base enough and low enough to deserve to have thrown in their there teeth, but which a gentleman does not often like to utter, every one of them, from beginning to end, is false. There is not a particle of truth in them—there is not the slightest foundation for any one of these assertions. "Mr. Webster wrote a private letter, &c., &c." False, sir—all false. I never said or wrote such a thing to the governor of the State of New York. "McLeod must be released." It is false. I never said any such thing. "New York must be laid in ashes." The governor asked when this was to be done? What does this mean? Why it implies that the governor of New York wrote to me another letter in answer to mine, inquiring when New York was to be laid in ashes," and the reply was "forthwith." And here we have this—Mr. Ingersoll himself preparing the speech for the press, italicising the word forthwith, as if I had written another letter to the governor of New York, "telling him" that New York was to be laid in ashes "forthwith." What follows? Steam force! I never mentioned steam force nor any other force. "But said the governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and if he be convicted he may be pardoned." Here is another letter—a third letter from me! "Oh no, said the secretary—why, here I am writing a fourth letter!"—if you even try him you will bring destruction upon yourselves." This is stated by a man or a thing that has a seat in one of the houses of Congress. I promised to keep my temper, and I will. The whole concern is infinitely contemptible, and cannot disturb the temper of a reasonable man.

Now we would ask our readers what they think of such language coming from the lips of a man who has held high places in the nation, and spoken on the floor of the Senate Chamber of the United States? To what a pass are our legislative halls coming?

This speech of Mr. Webster's was delivered on the 7th inst. It certainly is one of the most severe and bitter effusions which we ever read—the whole of it almost directed against Mr. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House.

On the 11th, Mr. Ingersoll introduced the following resolutions in the House:

Resolved., That the Secretary of State furnish this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of that department for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse since the 4th of March, 1841, with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments, to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the northeast boundary dispute with Great Britain; also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress—particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and to Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of this House, of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain; also, copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State to any officer of the U.S. States, or any person in New York, concerning Alexander McLeod.

Resolved., That the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House submit to the House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

Mr. Ingersoll prefaced the introduction of these resolutions with some explanatory remarks. He said that

The resolution for information, from the Department of State, will bring forth proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's misapplication and personal use of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. When discharged, as he was, from the department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was a delinquent, a public defaulter. He did not account for the public money he fraudulently abstracted from the department till more than a year after he was expelled from it, and did not account for most of it then, by paying back the money he abstracted, but by vouchers from notorious base agents of his choice, who received for it, to be expended in managing party presses. Papers from the Department of State, some of them signed by him, will reveal the mystery, of which one of his corrupt agents, in a letter to him marked "private," applauds as Mr. Webster's new and admirable mode of settling the Northeastern boundary question, after the forty years' blundering, however honest and patriotic, of Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, who did not consider it right to expend public monies in corrupting the press and the people.

It is sickening, if not sad reality, that a man of five abilities, as preposterously as profanely mis-called Godlike, should be exposed in his mean and patricravine and associations with notoriously base fellows in palpably vile misuse of the public money. When I spoke the offensive words of the Secretary which appear to have goaded him to the madness generally brevity, the guilty, I had no idea of the extent of his offence. Indeed, I have not, for detection has only begun since he called me to it. One of his coadjutors writes to the Secretary of State, that he presumes the contingent fund is ample, and the Secretary's control over it complete.

These resolutions gave rise to a protracted debate, but were finally passed, by a large majority. Thus, we suppose, we will have some precious developments in a few days.—This incidental discussion has given some breathing time in the Oregon debate.

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Little else of importance was going on at least dates.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The pilot boat Rourer which arrived at New York on Saturday last, brings dates from Liverpool on the 12th, and from London to the 11th ult.

From an extra from the office of the Baltimore Sun, we make up the following summary of the intelligence which this arrival brings to our shores.

Cotton had improved one-eighth of a penny, owing to advices from the United States, and a short supply of Wheat was from one to two pence a bushel higher. Flour was a shilling better, and a large demand.

The attention of Parliament has not been

formally directed to the state of the Oregon

relations. The despatches sent over by our Express boat Rourer, had been laid before the ministry, but no time elapsed to show their effect.

Parliament is engaged in a Coercive Bill for Ireland. The Liverpool Courier of the 11th says the state of that country justifies any effort for its amelioration, but thinks the Earl St. Germain's will be a dead letter.

The pilot boat Wm. J. Romer, arrived at Cork on the 6th ult., remained there six days, and sailed for New York on the 12th, and arrived at this port this (Saturday) morning.

The appearance of the Romer, at Cork, excited not a little astonishment, and the following announcement shows that she went to Cork with some scuttle.

From the Cork Reporter, March 10.

American Spirit.—A Small Mistake.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that we announced on Saturday the arrival in Cove, of a United States pilot schooner, 84 tons, direct from New York, having on board a gentleman

—supposed to be the bearer of official despatches—who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival in Cove Harbor, with the American flag flying at the mast head, a Lieutenant of H. M. S. Vanguard, was despatched by order, as we understand, of the Admiralty, to order that the flag should at once be taken down.

At the next election the "sober second thought" of the people had free and an untroubled play; no issue was more vigorously presented than that of the Constitutional Treasury—and still the Whigs tell us now, that the measure is in direct violation of the public will and will lead to a second overthrow of the Republican party.

In their haste to undo every thing which the Republican party had commenced, however consonant with the provisions of the Constitution or beneficial in its operation, they struck down this measure, though it had been in existence for a very brief space, and no one had reason to believe that it would act otherwise than favorably.

But it was a Democratic measure—and, therefore, it must be wrong and ought to be sacrificed.

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M'ALISTER'S



LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st day of March, 1846.

Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised Letters.

A. Allen; E J Alderdree, Abraham Adams; Alexia Alexander; Hacker Artis; Emily 2 Atis; Clinton Atkinson; Stokely Atkiss; John Alexander; Mr Beaty; Samuel Burney; R S Barber; J M Baldwin; Edward Burton; Wm Burton; Mrs M A Burton; Mrs M A Burton & Brewster Brown; John Bradman; Clark Bartlett; George D Brever; Ferdinand Burnam; John Burgess; Francis 2 Bowen; Lemuel Brown; John H Carter; M F Collins; Washington Clary; Russell C Clary; Edmund P Cal; Advers P Campbell; James A Corbett; Michael F 2 Chase; S H; Ira Sophia Collier; Isaac Jr Caven; W T Cowie; George Coombs; Chas T Cobb; Isaac Cunningham & Co Doughty; Wm Dimock; Henry Diviss; H Z Darling; capt L Doones; Jesse P Doland; Mrs Jane 2 Denning; G Dudley; Thomas Evans; Miss Mary Evans; Thomas 4 Evans; Aron Evans; Joseph Elder; Isaiah 2 Eldridge; Leeth H Foy; Wm 2 Fisher; Theodore 4 Field; Henry H Field; G Fish; B Foster; Jonathan G. Garrett; Robert Gray; Chas M 2 Grant; Francis Godwin; Alfred Garrison; Simeon Gill; Roberson Grant; Wm Gregory; R Griffin; John Griffin; T Harris; Wiley Harston; M L Hawking; Stephen 3 Haskell; George O 2 Hall; Mrs Susan H Hill; G H Henderson; M Hillburn; M Hills; George Hill; Robert Howard; Miss S Hail; G W Hading; Rebecca Horning; James Hooper; Christmas Hawkins; Joseph Harris; Samuel Hammons; Mary Hart; H Horlyaton; D Hodge; U Harrington; Sarah James; Fredrick Jenkins; Samuel Jackson; James H 2 Jones; Nathan M Jenkins; Philip 2 Jones; M F Johnson; Mathew Jackson; M C A Knight; James Keller; John L. Lewis; James H 2 Lewis; Samuel C Long; Joseph Laurence; Lorenzo Lusden; Wm Lord; Verdan Longford; Jas Larkins; Miss E Liddon; Mr Lodge; set of St John's Lodge Middleton; Miss Sarah Merrick; Win Mason; James A Morrow; John McLean; James McGradon; GUSA Murphy; John Murphy; B Marshall; John Marshall; Thos McLendon; John Miles; James Newman; Robert Nelson; Peter Nelson; John Nevens; Elias M Noriss; capt W Northam; E F Orrell; Mrs H Parise; Margaret Price; Miss Julia Park; David Pendleton; C A Price; Miss Margaret 3 Price; Miss M J Peterkin; Rev Joshua Paine; James 4 Peyton; John A Patterson; Margaret A Prye; E D Pohenehy; C Raffield; Louis Robinson; Nathaniel Richardson; Peter Richardson; James Rogers; T B Richmond; Thomas

Bodding; Bryant Raymond; Laner Riot; Edward Sawyer; Geo W Seymour & Co Savage; T W Staples; Isaac Stevens; Joseph L Smith; George P Severt; T 4 Small; G W Stourt; C E Small; Eliza Scarborough; Mary Aldum; Thomas Ashe; Ben Albright; Wm Bryce & Co Burt; Samuel Barkley; Miss Sarah Burnett; Miss Elizabeth Black; Duncan 2 Bishop; Gabriel Burton; John W Basford; James Boylston; J R Brady; Thomas Brazier; Elsworth Brackett; E Bell; Miss R Beesly; Alexander Conner; Daniel Cockrin; Richard R Clarke; H K W Clarke; Isaac Clarke; David Couch; J K Carlile; Lion Cranley; B J Cambell; L Crandall; Chas Canada; M Chavers; L or J Layer Cappa; Mrs Sophia Ward, A Wright; Miss Mary A Wright; James J 2 Williams; W Wyman; W C Washington; S Willette; James Jr Warner; Samuel 2 Woodford; Lyndam Warren; Wa White; Wm Williams; David Wring; Isaac Wheater; Alfred Wolf Miss

T.

Thompson; Augustine

Taylor; E J

Thomas; Lewis

Thomas; R S

Vannett; John

Wickens; Terry

W.

Wright; John Watterman; B F Wright; A 2 Willis; John Warren; Mrs E Walker; Miss N Watt; John J Wood; Wm Williams; David Wring; Isaac Wheater; Alfred Wolf Miss

Y.

Young; Moses T

Z.

Zoliocoffin; George E

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

April 3, 1846

29-3

H. S. KELLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of Light Goods; Linen Drills; Gambroons; Drapery; Single Mill'd Doe Skins; VESTINGS of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from \$1 25 to \$10 00. Pantaloons " 75 to 5 00. Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen of superior quality.

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from \$1 50 to \$3; Cotton, with linen besomes and collars, from 50 cts. to \$2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiers, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 56.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. Peirson having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846.

CIRCULAR.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. C. ELLIS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 21st inst. E. J. LUTTERLOH alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

The Commission business will hereafter be continued by both, on their individual account. They may be found in the same office.

They beg to tender their thanks to their friends, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and hope by diligent attention to business, to merit the continuance of those favors.

CHARLES D. ELLIS.
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, March 27, 1846.

Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant

assortment of

Hats and Caps.

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Mole-skin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from \$3 to \$64.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims, 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere.

Also a general assortment of

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Cane, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.

which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846.

29-4

RICE—60 Casks fresh beat, prime quality,

G. W. DAVIS.

WE have just received.

10 hds superior Muscovado Molasses,

10 " Porto Rico,

40 bags Rio Coffee,

30 lbs. Canal Flour,

10 lbs. Rice,

Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

WE have just received.

10 hds superior Muscovado Molasses,

10 " Porto Rico,

40 bags Rio Coffee,

60 kegs Nails,

10 lbs. Canal Flour,

10 lbs. Rice,

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